

Grammar Revision

Fronted adverbials	An adverbial placed at the front a sentence, usually indicating: - Place - In the garden, I saw a bird. - Time - In May, the weather gets warmer. - Manner - Carefully, he approached the door. <i>Fronted adverbials always has a comma at the end</i>
Adverbs	Some end in 'ly': slowly, loudly, eventually Others tell us when, where, when, how much: very, too, yesterday, never, often, once, since, now
Nouns	Names of people, places or things: book, room, countryside, fireman, sportswoman
Proper Nouns	Nouns that <u>always</u> have a capital letter are 'proper nouns' e.g. London, England, Henry Moore, Robbie, Wendy
Adjective	A word that describes a noun: The new bike. A beautiful beach. Some dangerous behaviours.
Verb	A 'doing' or an action word: stop, draw, walk, show, played, tried was, were, is, am, are, be etc. are also verbs
Preposition	A word that tells you where something is: above, below, on, in, to, off, toward, inside, with
Determiners	Determiners introduce a noun: Several women wrote a letter to five teachers at the school.
Relative clauses	Gives more information about a <u>noun</u>: My <u>Dad</u>, who is called Danny, likes golf. I have decided I like the <u>park</u>, which has the new climbing frame. <i>doesn't make sense on its own</i> <i>can be extra information</i> <i>starts with a relative pronoun</i>
Relative pronoun	Always start a relative clause: who, which, where, why, when, whom, whose, that My Dad, who is called Danny, likes golf. I have decided I like the park, which has the new climbing frame.
Pronouns	Words that often replace names: I, you, she, he, it, we, you, they
Possessive pronouns	Pronouns that shows ownership of something: mine, yours, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs That coat does not belong to you, because it is mine.
Noun phrases	A group of words containing a noun. Tend to follow the pattern of <u>determiner</u>-<u>adjective</u>-<u>noun</u> (DAN) The red car broke down in the woods.
Extended noun phrases	Some noun phrases are 'extended' noun phrases, container more information, but they do not contain the verb. The big container that was on the table has disappeared.
Co-ordinating conjunctions	Link main clauses or single words together: For And Nor But Or Yet So The dog ran around the park, for it was full of energy.
Subordinating conjunctions	Starts a subordinate clause while, although, since, before, after, even though, since, until

	Although the sky was dark, it was still a warm night. I cannot give you any money, since I have not brought any with me.
Subordinate clause	Part of a sentence that doesn't make sense on its own. Starts with a subordinating conjunction. Unless the weather improves, we won't be able to go. We won't be able to go, unless the weather improves.
Perfect verbs	Past perfect - had + verb Present perfect - has <u>or</u> have + verb I have walked to school today. (present perfect) She has danced with her mother. (present perfect) Sophie had caught the cold. (past perfect)
Progressive verbs	Past progressive - was or were + -ing verb Present progressive - is, are or am + -ing verb I was riding on my skateboard. (past progressive) They are shopping with their parents. (present progressive) We were buying the latest comic. (past progressive) He is acting in the play. (present progressive) I am dancing to the music. (present progressive)
Modal verbs	Show how likely something is to happen: can, may, will, shall, might, could, would, should, ought to.
Subjunctive verbs	Shows a formal way of expressing what is imagined or wished. If I were prime minister, I would make the decision.
Subject and object	Subject comes before the verb, object comes after the verb. My friend fell on the floor. <i>Subject Object</i> The floor was fallen on by my friend. <i>Subject Object</i>
Active and passive Voice	<i>Active - the subject can do the verb</i> The man ran around the field. (The man is doing the running). <i>Passive - the subject cannot do the verb</i> The pasta was passed by Zach. (The pasta is not doing the passing).
Antonyms and synonyms	Synonym = a word that means the Same: Old/ancient sad/upset fortunate/lucky Antonym = a word that has the opposite meaning: Old/new sad/happy fortunate/unfortunate
Singular and Plural	Singular - referring to one thing cat, church, box, knife Plural - referring to more than one of something cats, churches, boxes, knives